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ESTABLISHED 1845

THE
OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY)
Contains one Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16,918

號六月八年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG MONDAY, AUGUST 6 1917.

日丁大歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.
A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TEL. 618.



ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon Every 15 minutes.
12.30 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.50 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and panache tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compadore order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS, SON,
General Managers.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$1.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong
\$1.50 to all other Ports.

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8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS,
HOODSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS

TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATINE.

The infallible insect repeller.
PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road Central.

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Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 1/2" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.
CABLE LAID 5" to 18" CIRCUMFERENCE.
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
On Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
Price, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

WATSON'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

IS NOT ONLY A
CERTAIN CURE
FOR
PRICKLY HEAT
BUT IS ALSO
An Invaluable Preparation for Preventing and Relieving
SUNBURN, FRECKLES AND ALL IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.
50 cts. and \$1 Per Bottle.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
TOWNS OFFICE, 42, CONNORRY, RO. 1, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 480.
SHIPYARD: Sheung Sai Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 8.
Reimburse furnished on application.
HONGKONG, April 3, 1912.
WONG FING WA, Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICES

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
— THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY —
— OF HONGKONG, LTD. —
AGENTS: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
— TELEPHONE NO. 212 —
— TELEGRAPHIC ADD. —
"TAIKOO DOCK"

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Lido
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms: From \$5 per day, max.
Telegraph add: "Peaceful,"
P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.
ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.
PRICE \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuters Service in the China Mail.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE OPERATIONS IN FLANDERS.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S LATEST REPORT.

LONDON, August 5.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
The enemy artillery has been active in the neighbourhoods of Holbeke and the Ypres-Comines canal.
The French further progressed to the north-west of Bixschote.
We repulsed a raid to the south of Arleux-en-Gohelle.
We successfully carried out a raid to the east of Vermelles.
A German attack on a Portuguese post was driven off, with losses to the enemy.

AN ARMY ORDER BY SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

Amiens, August 5.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has issued an Army Order as follows:—
"To-day we enter the fourth year of the war, with a firm confidence based on what we and our gallant Allies have already done. This recollection of the past three years can leave no doubt in our minds that the British Armies in France and the workers of the Empire, upon whom they depend, have the power and the will to complete the task they have undertaken and that they will continue until their labours are crowned with definite victory."

ENEMY ATTACK NEAR JUVINCOURT.

London, August 5.
A French communiqué reports:—
South of Juvincourt, the enemy delivered a serious attack, at midnight. After lively fighting, the assailants were driven out from a portion of a trench where they had gained a footing. The line was re-established in its entirety.
There was a violent artillery duel in the regions of Mort Homme and Cauriers Wood.

THE WAR ANNIVERSARY.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS.
LONDON, August 4.
The opening of the fourth year of the war is the universal theme of the articles in the newspapers which review the military, naval and financial situations in a most optimistic vein, and point out that Germany's latest pronouncement in the direction of peace is equivalent to a confession that her strength is waning as that of the Allies is growing. The King's message to the Allies voices the feelings of his subjects to which emphatic expression has been given.

AUSTRIA'S NEW MINISTER AT STOCKHOLM.

Zurich, August 4.
Count Turnowski, the ex-Minister at Washington, has been appointed Austrian Minister to Stockholm.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 5.
The Silver Market is steady.

DUTCH LINER STRIKES A MINE.

AMSTERDAM, August 4.
The Dutch liner *Noordard*, from New York, with 235 passengers on board, was mined off Texel. All were saved.
LATER.
The *Noordard* is being towed to the Nieuwediep.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

"AN HISTORIC CONFERENCE."

M. KERENSKY "THE ONLY MAN."
PETERSBURG, August 5.
M. Nekrasoff, the Vice-Premier, presided over an historic conference which ended at 6 this morning.
M. Tseretzkoy, summing up the debate, said that the anxiety of all parties to reach an agreement guaranteed the safety of the country.
The sitting was suspended to enable the parties to settle their differences; and it was subsequently announced that the five chief parties were prepared to entrust to M. Kerensky the reconstitution of the Government upon the following conditions:—
First, on behalf of the Socialists the Government shall adhere to its declaration of July 21; second, on behalf of the Cadets, that the Government shall enjoy entire freedom in its policy and shall not be subject to the influence or pressure of political parties.
All parties have agreed that M. Kerensky is the only man able to assure the Government of the country.
M. Nekrasoff announced that the terms of the compromise would be immediately communicated to M. Kerensky.

KERENSKY REMAINS IN OFFICE.

PETERSBURG, August 5.
After a consultation between the Socialists and the Ministers, M. Kerensky decided to remain in office. The Cabinet majority is expected to be "Radical-Socialist."
GENERAL KORNILOFF ACCEPTS CHIEF COMMAND WITH RESERVATIONS.
PETERSBURG, August 5.
General Korniloff has accepted the Chief Command on condition that nobody shall interfere with him and that the measures recently adopted on the front shall be applied to the depots in the rear.
General Gurko has been arrested in Petrograd on a political charge, after a search of his rooms.

CHARGES AGAINST MINISTERS.

PETERSBURG, August 4.
M. Teliernoff resigned owing to the following charge being made against him:—That he contributed to a Russian journal in Switzerland financed by Germany.
Ex-Minister Kvostoff has been arrested on a charge of appropriating one and a quarter million roubles with the object of preparing for an election of the Duma in 1917.
A DEPLORABLE MANIFESTO.
PETERSBURG, August 4.
The Executive of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates has resolved to issue a manifesto pointing out that the continuance of the war will wreck the Revolution and all Democracy.

WOMEN SAILORS.

PETERSBURG, August 4.
The first detachment of 150 women sailors is being formed in Petrograd.
(Continued on Page 2.)
The *Heffield Daily Telegraph* has issued the following "form of oath" which it is hoped Chambers of Commerce and other similar bodies as well as individuals will assist in distributing:—
"I solemnly swear: To mark our home and disgust of the methods of Germany since July 1914. We swear that we will not (a) knowingly purchase anything made in Germany; (b) transact business with or through a German for 10 years after peace is declared; (c) help in any way."

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Company's Office, 57, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, August 14th, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers, and Statement of Accounts to May 31st, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from August 6th to 15th, 1917, both days inclusive.

GORDON & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2013

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

of the

PAPER PULP MILL.

Situating at VIETRY (TONKIN).

THIS MILL is built upon a property measuring 144,000 sq. meters, and consists of the following buildings and machinery:—

1. EIGHT brick buildings, with iron pillars and beams. Corrugated iron roofs. Two sheds with corrugated iron roof.
2. PLANT & MACHINERY of the kind required for making Paper-pulp.
3. TWO European residences.

The above Property will be sold by Public Auction at 11 A.M. (Tonkin), on the 1st day of September, 1917. RESERVE PRICE, \$100,000. One Hundred Thousand Dollars (Indo-China Currency).

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Ch. De LANSALUT,
Solicitor for the Liquidator,
Haiphong.

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 2012

COMIC

REGAL

RECORDS

BY

BILLY WILLIAMS

6004 I've found Kelly ...

6006 I wish it was Sunday night ...

6008 My lass from Glasgow Town ...

6010 It's a grand old song ...

6012 The Kangaroo Hop ...

6014 Mister John MacKenzie ...

6016 I come fra Scotland!

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, Des Voeux Road. TEL. 1322.

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ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS,

SILK MERCHANTS,

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HEAD OFFICE: KING'S BUILDINGS,

HONGKONG.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS.

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMSHIP USE.

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS, Pass Entrances,

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,

European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373

TELEGRAM ADDRESS:

"VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

13, Morison Hill Road.

ALWAYS ASK FOR IT



"CAPSTAN"

For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.

IN MILD-MEDIUM & FULL STRENGTHS

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This Advertisement is issued by the

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

EMIGRATION FROM HONGKONG.

RECORD FIGURES IN 1916.

The following extracts are from the Annual Report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs:

(1)—EMIGRATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN (1916).

The number of women and children passengers examined and allowed to proceed was 24,378 (women 19,664, girls 2,013, and boys under sixteen 2,701) as compared with 13,489 in 1915. These figures are only slightly below the pre-war level, for in 1913 the number was 28,080. The great increase compared with last year is due partly to the removal of the prohibition on deck passengers' immigration which was in force at Singapore in 1915, and partly to the disturbance in Kwangtung. The only decline is shown in the figures for Siam, the Netherlands Indies, and South America.

The record of the occupations of women emigrants over sixteen shows that out of a total of 15,664, 5,022 were going to join relatives; 3,890 were going with husbands or other relatives; 715 gave their occupation as tailors, 892 as prostitutes, 74 as market gardeners, and 5,048 stated they were going to "do work" as maid-servants, some on plantations, and others in tin mines, etc. There were also 3 teachers, 5 hair-dressers, and 6 nuns.

Ninety-three or 38 per cent. of the total number of women and children emigrants were detained for enquiries as against 48 or 36 per cent. in 1915. Of these 82 were allowed to proceed after enquiry; and of the remainder, who were kept temporarily in the Po Leung Kuk, 1 was restored to her husband, 7 were sent to their native places, and 8 remained in the Po Leung Kuk at the end of the year, 2 of them awaiting marriage, and 1 being a case under consideration.

There were 8 applications for the recovery of women who had emigrated. One application was dropped; in three cases the 4 women missing returned and were restored to relatives; and in the remaining cases, of the 4 women missing, 2 could not be located and 2 released to return. 21 women sent back from the Straits Settlements on suspicion of, or returning of their own accord, were given assistance in proceeding to their homes. 14 women who had gone to the Straits Settlements to practice prostitution were sent back as being too young. In addition, one application was made for the

return of a missing boy who, however, could not be traced; and one boy was sent back by the Straits Settlements Government.

Protections under the Women and Girls Protection Ordinance undertaken by this office numbered 6 with 4 convictions as compared with 6 cases and 1 conviction in 1915.

(2)—MALE EMIGRATION (ASSISTED).

Assisted emigration this year reached a volume actually exceeding that attained before the war. The total number of assisted emigrants presented for examination was 25,347, of which 17,665 were passed and allowed to proceed, compared with 7,618 and 5,764 in 1915. In 1913 the assisted emigrants who were passed numbered 16,651. The number of those who on examination expressed themselves as unwilling to emigrate was 204 or .80 per cent., a slight increase on last year's figure of .62 per cent. The total number rejected in Hongkong as unfit for labour was 378, all of whom were sent back to their homes through the Tung Wah Hospital at the expense of the Board of Houses which recruited them. The most marked feature of assisted emigration is the great increase in the number of coolies going to Banka and Billiton compared with those going to Singapore. Emigration to Banka continued throughout the year; 5,019 coolies left Hongkong for that place. Emigration to Billiton proceeded from February to May and was resumed in December; the number of coolies leaving Hongkong was 3,241. This increase in the Dutch Indies emigration is offset by a decline in emigration to Singapore, compared with the figure of the last year preceding the war; this decline amounts to 3,384. Assisted emigration to British North Borneo was again practically non-existent, only a batch of 20 being passed during the year.

During the year, at the request of the Fiji Government, which desired to prevent the importation of undesirable, the supervision and scrutiny of Chinese free emigration from Hongkong to Fiji was taken in hand. 294 emigrants, almost all adult males, but including a few women and children, were passed under the

HOT WEATHER

HEADACHES.

A frequent cause of summer headaches is torpid liver. To stimulate the liver, dispel constipation, sick headaches, biliousness, use



the dainty little laxatives, which act as gently as nature. Of chemists, or post free 60 cents the value from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 286 South Main Street, Shanghai.

arrangement made with the Fiji Government.

No decrepit coolies from the Straits Settlements were dealt with, the Police having taken over this work.

58 decrepits or destitute repatriates were sent back from Sandakan and 62 from Jesselton as compared with 252 and 72 respectively in 1915. 44 coolies, decrepit or declared unfit for work on arrival, were sent back from the wolfram mines at Tasey through Penang. One of the Tasey coolies absconded while waiting to be sent home, and another died; and a decrepit from Jesselton died in hospital. With these exceptions, all were sent home through the Tung Wah and Kwong Wah Hospitals.

One coolie was returned from Banka at his employer's expense, being considered unfit for work.

During the year 13 applications for the redemption and repatriation of assisted emigrants from the Straits Settlements and elsewhere were received by this office. Eight of the emigrants concerned were traced and sent back, 2 refused to return. One earning good wages in Tavoy was allowed to stay there till his contract should expire. 1 died in Singapore, 1 was redeemed and handed over to his relative in Singapore, and 1 could not be found.

In connection with the question of redemption expenses, mentioned in last year's report, an arrangement has now been made with the Singapore Government that during the present abnormal conditions the cost of redemption of coolies not under agreement shall be \$22 plus 40 cents for each day they stay in Singapore plus the cost of a deck passage to Hongkong.

Classification of Assisted Emigrants by the language spoken gives the following figures:

Cantonese	14,014
Hakka	8,276
Hoklo	329
Hainanese	989
Southern Mandarin (mostly from Kwangai and Hunan)	1,749
Total	25,357

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough," but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable. OF ALL CHEMISTS.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25

INTIMATIONS



YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

At the first symptom of eye strain you should consult us. We test eyes scientifically and fit glasses to individual requirements.



HONGKONG & MANILA.

MITSUBISHI COSHI KWAISHA

(Mitsubishi Co.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI MUTABE, KISHIDAKE YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA SATO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, BIBAI & OTUBARI COLLIERIES.

AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

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Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran, Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Tsuruga, Vladivostok, Hankow, Peking, London, New York, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, and Canton.

Cable Address:—IWASAKI

Codes:—A. I. A. B. C. 5th Ed.

Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG: Messrs Gearing & Co.

MANILA: Messrs Macdonald & Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co. Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs A. B. Brown, McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to

E. KATO,

Manager.

No. 2, PRINCE STREET, HONGKONG.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD

WARE-MERCHANTS, Wholesale

and Retail Ironmongers, Fig Iron and

Foundry Cokes Importers, General Store-

keepers and Shipchangers N. 35 and

37, Hwa Loong Street, (2nd Store, west

of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong September 4, 1915.

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers.

High Class English Jewellery.

KAIPING COAL

INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

(MALTED BARLEY, WHEAT, AND PURE FULL-CREAM MILK)

The Food Drink with all the Virtues.

1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.

Supplied by all Chemists and Stores.

In 3 Sizes: 1/2, 2/3 and 1 1/2 (in England).

Also available in Tablet form to be dissolved in the mouth.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of
THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,
5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS
SHIPPING FORMS
CIRCULARS
PAMPHLETS

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

WINE LISTS

MENUS

INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG

Codes Used: A. I. A. B. C. Fifth Edition Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOOM	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ENTRANCE	RISE OF FIDE SPRINGS	WATER
HOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Howloon	707	100	10	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Howloon	571	70	10	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Howloon	547	70	10	10	10
PAK HO DOCK, No. 1, Howloon	547	70	10	10	10
TAL-KO DOCK					
Quangpolina Dock	468	50	10	10	10
ASAP DOCK					
Joss Dock	480	50	10	10	10
Lance Dock	480	50	10	10	10

E. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.M.A., Howloon Dock, Hongkong.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE No. 618.

Today's Advertisements

WANTED

ENGINEER, BRITISH, or WORKS
FOREMAN. Applications with
copy of references in own writing,
showing age, experience and salary
required. No other applications con-
sidered.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, August 6, 1917. 2014

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

FURNISHED FLAT two or three
rooms with kitchen. Reply, Capt.
GREEN, Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, August 6, 1917. 2015

THE CALENDAR.

General Memoranda.

WEDNESDAY, August 8.—
1.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Curtains, Pictures, etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Houghs.

FRIDAY, August 10.—
10.45 a.m.—Auction of Tobaccoists
Sundries, etc. at Messrs. Hughes
and Houghs.

SATURDAY, August 11.—
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Household
Lines, Brass-ware, etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Houghs.

MONDAY, August 13.—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Dividend due.

3 p.m.—Auction of No. 7 Queen's Road
Central at Messrs. Hughes and
Houghs.

WEDNESDAY, August 15.—
H.K. Tramway Co. Dividend due.
11.30 a.m.—H.K. Steel Foundry Co.
Meeting.

THURSDAY, August 16.—
12.15 p.m.—British Traders Insurance
Co.'s Extraordinary Meeting.

MONDAY, August 27.—
Noon.—Auction of Kowloon Island
Lot No. 209 at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's
Sales Rooms.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should
be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their
names and addresses with any communication
addressed to the Editor, not necessarily
for publication but as evidence of good
faith.

All matter for publication should be
written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be
addressed to THE MANAGER.

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Postage is charged at the rate of fifty
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Alterations and additions to Advertisements
on pages 1, 4, 5, and 8 should be
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New Advertisements should be sent in
before 9 p.m.

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PRICE 50 cents.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, August 6, 1917.

HONGKONG AS A SHIP- BUILDING CENTRE.

The Colony of Hongkong could have sent home on the anniversary of the war no more acceptable message than the announcement that two fine ships had that day been launched from one yard. It is a practical contribution to the British effort to defeat the German submarine piracy which aims at securing a victory in the war by cutting the arteries of our Empire. These two ships, representing an addition of 7,000 tons to the mercantile marine, will be engaged, when they are completed, in helping the Allies along the road to victory. Though these two ships in themselves, as Mr. DONWELL, the Chairman of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company said, do not form a large contribution, yet the fact must not be overlooked that they form but part—specimens so to speak—of the important contribution which the Hongkong dockyards are now making to the shipping needs of the Empire. Four large vessels have been launched in Hongkong this year. In March last a ship of 3,600 tons deadweight was launched from the Kowloon docks, and one of 3,200 tons deadweight from the Taikoo docks. So that the Hongkong yards, have made a contribution this year of no less than 18,700 tons to the world's shipping in these four vessels alone. The ship at the Taikoo yard from which the *Autolycus* was launched was immediately utilised for the construction of a sister-ship, and though nothing was said at Saturday's ceremony about the utilisation of the slips from which the *Chak Sang* and the *Prosper* were launched, we do not doubt that they will soon be reoccupied. It is very satisfactory to read the assurance given by the Chairman of the Dock Company that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. have enough material in stock and on the way to undertake any reconstructional and repair work that they can get for the next two years, and that they can reasonably count upon the United States for an adequate supply of steel for new work. Now that the Hongkong yards have demonstrated their capacity to turn out ships which will bear comparison with the products of any shipbuilding yards in the world, we may count with certainty on a prosperous future for the yards. In that confidence the Kowloon Docks are being extended to give a shipyard of four berths 800 feet long. As the Hon. Mr. ASTON pointed out on Saturday, shipbuilding yards here have many advantages over some of the shipbuilding yards at home, but they have the one disadvantage that they are dependent at present on supplies of steel from home for their steel plates and boiler plates. We know that there is an abundance of iron ore and coal in the neighbouring province of Kwangtung, and Mr. ASTON said it only wants enterprise to have these steel works established. We believe that when once China

can be persuaded to remodel her mining laws in a way which will give foreign enterprise the needed security, the enterprise will not be wanting which will give to Hongkong the steel works necessary to make her shipbuilding industry independent of foreign supplies, and it is to be hoped that it will not be long before the Chinese Government will recognise that such a remodelling of her mining laws as would lead to the development of such an enterprise would be of enormous value to China in the great work of national progress and development on which she is now definitely embarking.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

A mass meeting of the European Branches of the Ministering Children's League will be held at Government House on Wednesday, August 8th, at 5 p.m. All members and associates are invited.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge, with thanks the following donation to the Funds of the Hospitals:—

Chey Hing, \$100

The *Nagasaki Press* says that Mr. Percy Lessner, who was born in Nagasaki, and returned by the Persimmar on July 9th after some years absence, and his wife (a Russian by birth) were ordered to leave Japan on or before July 28th on the ground that they are enemy subjects.

One hears inquiries constantly made in the Peak trams as to the names of the flowering trees and shrubs that now adorn the tramline. Here is a list from the annual report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department:—*Banifolia Blakiana*, *Bauhinia variegata*, *Lagerstroemia indica*, *Allamanda Schottii*, *Hibiscus Lambertianus*, *Mussaenda frondosa*, *Hydrangea*, *Rhododendrons*, and *Poinsettias*.

According to an Osaka paper Dr. Michaelis, the new German Imperial Chancellor, came to Japan in 1884 and for three years was engaged in that country as a teacher of law and economics. He remained in Japan for several years and on returning home entered the Department of Finance, subsequently serving as Vice-Minister of Finance. In view of the submarine activities of Germans abroad, as disclosed during the war, it is by no means improbable that he resided in Japan as an agent of the German Government.

There is no limit to the ingenuity of the opium smugglers, as witness the following paragraph from the annual report of the District Officer at Taipo:—"Many and curious receptacles were used for the purpose of conveying the smuggled drug; specially prepared shoes with hollow soles; scooped out pineapples and other fruit; the restaurant ham, which had been converted into a veritable *jabon fardier*; and on one occasion the maternal appearance of a Chinese female passenger was found to be only due to tins of smuggled opium swathed around her body."

"ARMY'S UNFALTERING DETERMINATION."

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG'S MESSAGE.

The following telegram was received on Saturday by H. E. the Governor from the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"Sir Douglas Haig sends the following:—"Our Armies in France, drawn from every part of the British Empire, bring to the fourth year of the War a steady confidence justified by their past achievements."

"Unflinching in their resolution to complete the task to which they have put their hands, they will fight on until the enemy is overthrown."—LONG.

SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS.

PHYSICIANS prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves, soothes the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no home is complete without it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHINESE AFFAIRS

(The "China Mail" Service.)

GENERAL FENG KUO CHANG ACTS AS PRESIDENT.

PEKING, August 5.
General Feng Kuo Chang has sent out a circular telegram stating that he has urged Li Yuan Hung to resume the Presidency but as the latter has refused he now continues as Acting President.

Li Yuan Hung has again telegraphed to the provinces refusing to resume office.

The Accounts Department in the Presidential Palace sent him his salary for July, but he refused to accept it.

WAR TO BE DECLARED AGAINST GERMANY.

SHANGHAI, August 5.
The Cabinet held a prolonged meeting on the 3rd inst. which lasted from early morning until noon. The war policy was definitely decided upon and a proclamation on the subject has been drafted by Liang Kai Chih and will probably be issued to-morrow. Its nature will be similar to that of Siam.

Regarding China's declaration of war on Germany, a certain party is in favour of an immediate declaration, while others think it advisable to "convene a Provisional Tsan Yi Yuan," so that war shall be decided upon by the Tsan Yi Yuan. The Premier (Tuan Ki Sui), however, is in favour of an immediate declaration, but before action can be taken, it will be necessary to make full preparations.

GERMAN OFFICIALS TO BE SENT TO JAPAN.

Dr. Knipping, the German Consul-General at Shanghai, and Herr Cordes, the Manager of the German Bank in Peking, and five other Germans of note will be sent to Japan.

GERMAN BANK SUSPENDS BUSINESS.

PEKING, August 3.
The Deutsche Bank in Peking has suspended business.

THE PROPOSED PROVISIONAL SENATE.

PEKING, August 5.
The Premier has informed General Feng Kuo Chang that already eleven provinces are in favour of a Provisional Senate, and the Acting President has promised to convene the Senate within one month.

THE ADMIRALTY HEADQUARTERS.

SHANGHAI, August 5.
Tuan Ki Sui (the Premier) has approved of Lou Kung Hung's proposal to remove the Admiralty from Kiangnan Arsenal to Nanking.

THE COST OF THE MILITARY EXPEDITION.

PEKING, August 5.
The Allies estimate that \$10,000,000 will be required to defray the costs of the recent expedition against the monarchy.

THE DISSEMINATION IN THE NAVY.

PEKING, August 5.
The Commander of the Second Navy Squadron and the Captains of the *Haiyuan* and the *Haichow* have telegraphed to Ching Pih Kong asking him to become loyal to the Peking Government again, but Ching Pih Kong has refused.

AMNESTY FOR YUAN SHIH KAI'S FRIENDS.

SHANGHAI, August 5.
In accordance with a decision arrived at, an amnesty for all monarchists connected with the effort of the late Yuan Shih Kai will be effected by mandate.

THE CHINESE MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

PEKING, August 5.
Through the influence of Liang Chi Chao, Chou Kwok Yuan, the former's son-in-law, may replace Koo Wai Kwan as Minister to America.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THE COLONY AS A MAGNET.

A Chinese banisher, who only last January was banished from Hongkong for life, was arrested last week in the Colony and brought before Mr. Dyer Ball this morning.

It was stated that the defendant had been banished five times from Hongkong and had on all occasions disregarded the order and returned to the Colony. For each return the defendant had been sentenced to one year's hard labour.

His Worship adjourned the case until next Thursday morning.

THEFT OF MIRRORS.

In Mr. Dyer Ball's Court this morning a Chinese coolie was charged with stealing five mirrors, valued at \$18, from Corney and Company at Causeway Bay. Inspector Kent stated that the defendant was arrested yesterday in Pottinger Street with the stolen mirrors in his possession.

The defendant pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

STEALING TURF FROM CROWN LAND.

Mr. Dyer Ball this morning fined a Chinese \$100, with the alternative of three months' hard labour, on the charge of stealing turf from Crown Land.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

Mr. H. P. Winslow, Manager of the British section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, says in his annual report on the working of the line in 1916:—

The expenditure of all departments have been carefully watched, and with the exception of the excess of \$10,000.58 under locomotive expenses, subhead fuel, which was due to an advance in the price of coal, the estimates have not been exceeded, and this sum was reduced to \$4,059.76 by savings under other heads of the locomotive expenses. In spite of the increased cost of coal the percentage of expenditure to gross receipts show a decrease of 5.45, when compared with the previous year. The Working Expenses amounted to \$296,691.63 against an estimate of \$313,905.

The Revenue derived from Through Passenger Traffic was \$192,858.29. It was not to be expected that the estimated figure of \$250,000 would be reached in view of the unsettled conditions prevailing in the Kwong Tung province.

The Through Goods Traffic amounted to \$18,407.50 or about 34% more than the previous year and it is hoped that with the establishment of the Goods Agency this traffic will increase.

The Local Passenger Receipts show an improvement on 1915. The increase in first and second class is largely due to the golfing traffic.

In February the Star Ferry rates for Railway passengers using the ferry were considerably raised and the increase was dated from 1st February, 1915.

During the year a sum of \$20,266.09 was paid to the Star Ferry Company, \$5,623.84 of this amount being in respect of traffic from 1st February 1915 to 28th February 1916.

The Local Goods Traffic Revenue is slightly below that of 1915. The increase under sundry traffic is due to the inclusion of rent collected in respect of reclaimed land let at Hung Hom.

Compared with 1915 the Gross Receipts for the year were \$366,215.67 as against \$343,769.08 or an increase of \$22,446.59 and the Working Expenses \$296,691.63 or \$74.24 less. The balance after paying Working Expenses stands at \$69,524.04 or \$23,020.93 more than the previous year.

"A CITY OF REFUGE" AT FANLING.

The following extract is taken from the report made by Mr. S. B. C. Ross on the New Territories in 1916:—

The area near Fan Ling known as the On Lok Village was opened up and developed. This area is owned by a Company consisting of some hundred members and it is proposed to erect upwards of one hundred houses, each house being surrounded by a small garden or orchard. The members of this Company are the ideas seems to be to create a sort of City of Refuge to which they can go in the event of trouble breaking out in Canton.

KEEP IT HANDY.

IMMEDIATE relief is necessary in attacks of diarrhoea. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should always be on hand. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WAR INTERCESSION SERVICES.

Intercession Services were held in the Churches of the Colony yesterday in connection with the anniversary of the War.

At St. John's Cathedral the Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) preached a sermon in which he enlarged on the value of prayer to God and said sincere prayer was bound to be followed by self-sacrificing giving.

Before the special Litany was said the Bishop read over the names of the Volunteers from Hongkong who have laid down their lives in the service of their country. His Lordship invited the congregation to stand in respectful silence to commemorate these brave men, whose names were read as follows:—

R. A. Stokes (Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston); J. E. Gresson, R. G. Munro, C. C. T. Cunningham, J. H. Bone (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.); F. Richardson (Messrs. Butterfield and Swire); C. N. G. Walker (Messrs. Gilman and Co.); A. D. Bailey (Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., Ltd.); A. C. E. Elborough (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation); E. G. Tainton, P. B. Gardner, H. G. Wakeford, A. W. Allechurch, R. H. Coote, R. Edwards, and E. Drury (Police); W. J. May (Prison Department); A. B. Shawan (Messrs. Shawan, Tones & Co.); L. O. Collins, A. Hirst, E. Cruikshank (Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.); Ben Chapman (Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son); F. M. Soares, K. R. Forde, W. B. Church and I. Carmichael.

A collection was taken in aid of the Prisoners-of-War Fund.

His Excellency the Governor (Sir Henry May, K. C. M. G.), H. E. the General Officer Commanding the Troops in China (Major-General Ventris) and many representatives of the local Naval and Military forces were present.

At the Roman Catholic Cathedral Bishop Pozzoni preached a special sermon at Mass in the morning on national duty, and both at the morning and evening services there were prayers for peace.

At the Union Church the Rev. E. Dewstoe, who is filling the pastorate in the temporary absence of the Rev. J. Kirk Macquachie, preached an appropriate sermon on the subject of the war at the morning service taking as his text Habbakuk II, 1-4.

AT THE SIKH TEMPLE.

A special service was held at the Sikh Temple at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 4th inst., being the fourth anniversary of the Great War.

It was explained to the congregation how France was threatened and Belgium trampled under foot by the German hosts, and how these unheard-of outrages compelled Great Britain to take up arms in the protection of those countries.

Reference was also made to the facilities that India now enjoys under British rule as compared with the pre-English times, instancing the disappearance of Governmental dispoing, the development of trade, facilities of conveyance, and means of education, such as the people of old days could never have dreamt of. Furthermore, it was pointed out how sincerely and loyally it behaved every member of the Empire to render every possible assistance to end the war successfully.

The meeting was largely attended by the members of the H.K. & S.B. R.G.A., the Hongkong Police, and the other local Sikh residents.

The service was concluded with a prayer to Almighty God, and the Gracious Gurus, to strengthen the arms of our Empire's brave soldiers, and bestow an invincible courage upon them, so that this world-wide struggle may terminate in favour of the Allies and the British Government, whose entry in it was not due to the lust of territorial annexation or anything else like that, but in the just cause of defending and protecting the weaker powers.

The appeal for War Subscriptions was postponed to the following day, Sunday, the 5th inst., and resulted in a total contribution of \$320.

THE SHANGHAI DOCK COMPANY MEETING.

The eleventh annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. was held at the head office, Shanghai, on the 28th ult. Mr. John Prentice presided, and was supported by Messrs R. S. F. McBain, H. A. J. Macray, E.

John Johnstone (directors), and J. H. Osborne (secretary).

The Chairman said:—"The report and account having been in your hands for some time, with your permission we will take them up. Taking into consideration the very unusual conditions of shipping and the increased difficulties in obtaining materials, your directors think it is very satisfactory. The amount transferred from general working account shows an increase of nearly 45 per cent. over that of the previous year."

The net profit for the year, including the amount brought forward and allowing for all known liabilities, amounts to Tls. 608,948.70, which your directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

Pay a dividend of Tls. 9.00: Tls.
per share 408,800.00
Place to special reserve fund 130,000.00
Carry to new account 72,148.70

We trust this recommendation will meet with your approval.

We have written nothing off for depreciation this year, last year as you will remember we wrote off Tls. 600,772.23. The amount now at credit of the depreciation fund is Tls. 352,067.82.

In the balance sheet you will notice that there is an increase of Tls. 94,000 in the value of the buildings—this increase is for a boiler shop removed from the Cosmopolitan dock to Loonging works, new electric and coppermith shops.

In the value of machinery and plant there is an increase of Tls. 14,140. With these additions, the values of the buildings and plant are very much below what they are really worth.

The stock shows an increase of Tls. 280,402.43—this is on account of materials imported for the steamers, engines and boilers we are now building.

You will see that we have in London Tls. 311,000.43—this is of course in sterling and was paid in London for work done. The exchange was taken for the purpose of our account at the rates of the day we received notice from the banks that the payments had been made—the money is at call with interest at 4 per cent. We kept the money at Home to pay for materials etc.

Maintenance, as usual in all departments has been charged to working account.

We have at present a considerable amount of work in hand, but the difficulty in getting materials is very great.

Sailors' War Orphan Fund. Early in the year we had a letter from the Committee calling our attention to this fund, but while fully in sympathy with this most deserving fund, we thought it was a matter which should be brought before you, and later on we will bring up a resolution that a subscription of £1,000 be given to the fund and we trust this will meet with your unanimous support.

Directors.—Messrs H. A. J. Macray and E. C. Richards retire and offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—Messrs Lowe, Bingham and Matthews who have audited the accounts offer themselves for re-election.

Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There were no questions, and the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. R. S. F. McBain:—"That the directors' report and statement of accounts, made up to 30th April, 1917, as printed and circulated, be adopted and passed, and the directors be authorized to pay a dividend of Tls. 9 per share to shareholders on the register at date."

Proposed by the chairman and seconded by Mr. F. J. Burnett:—"That Mr. H. A. J. Macray and Mr. E. C. Richards be re-elected directors of the Company."

Proposed by Mr. W. G. Pirie and seconded by Captain W. H. Hunt:—"That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be elected auditors of the company for the current year."

The following extract is from the annual report of the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department:—

Various kinds of vegetables were grown in the garden at Fanling for demonstration purposes.

Onions matured splendidly and two Chinese obtained seed in the autumn with a view to growing the bulbs for market.

Experiments were continued with fertilizers and the results confirmed those of the previous year.

Pineapples weighing between 4 lbs. and 5 lbs. were grown, which shows that much better fruit can be produced in the New Territories than those obtainable in the Hongkong market.

One hundred suckers of the variety grown at Fanling were given to a Chinese market gardener for experimental purposes.

The Spinous Cacti have kept healthy and have made a fair amount of growth but not sufficient to warrant them being planted extensively for fodder purposes.

A new nursery was made near Ping-ling and about 35,000 pine tree seedlings were raised for planting on the Fanling hills in 1917.

In the Beacon Hill Nursery upwards of 5,000 pine trees were raised besides *Poinciana* and other tree seedlings for planting in various places in 1917.

A MASTER REMEDY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic,

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SIR WILLIAM ROBERTSON ON THE WAR.

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE THE GREAT FACTOR.

LONDON, August 5.

General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the General Staff, interviewed by the *New York Times*, said that no soldier could answer the question of how the war was going. It was a struggle of nations in which the psychology of the peoples was involved. The armies in the field, were only a part in this tremendous conflict. Behind them was the nerve of each separate nation and the will of nations can be broken by hopelessness and despair. If an army does not crack, the nation behind it will. When you consider the numbers and the resources of each side you may fairly conclude that if the Allied nations are steadfast and if the civilian heart is sound, submission must come sooner or later from the Central Powers. The material odds are on our side at last, but quality and character are going to win this war. The Germans affect to despise the intervention of America, but only because the Higher Command is urgently anxious that the will of their people shall not break. When a nation of 100,000,000, inventive, resourceful, immensely courageous and with the fire of moral idealism in its blood, joins the Democratic Powers which are hammering autocratic militarism and are absolutely determined to go on hammering until the world is really safe for democracy, the end is certain, and America's entry should hasten the end. If I might send a message to America it would simply say: "Gentlemen of the United States, put your backs into it."

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE OFFENSIVE IN FLANDERS.

FURTHER GROUND GAINED.

LONDON, August 4.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "The weather continues wet and stormy. We have gained further ground north-westward of St. Julien. There has been considerable hostile artillery activity eastward of Messines and on the Nieuport sector."

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A German official report transmitted by wireless states: "There were no important attacks in Flanders, owing to the rain. We raided south-westward of Liétry and captured a great number of French black troops."

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GAINS AND LOSSES.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A Russian official report, transmitted by wireless states: "We attacked northward of Hasiin and cleared out the enemy on the eastern bank of Zbrucz. We captured 43 prisoners. We drove out the enemy from Chustouka and Czernokozynia, southward of Skala."

We abandoned Czernowitza after blowing up a bridge across the Pruth. The enemy took possession of Czernowitza, Rachkopoliana and Raranea. Our troops are fighting the enemy north-eastward of Kimpolung. The enemy occupied Watra, on the Moldavia."

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

A German official report, by wireless, states: "We crossed the frontier north-eastward of Czernowitza and occupied Galicia, with the exception of a narrow stretch from Brody to Zbaraz. We are advancing rapidly on Bukowitza."

RUSSIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.

The Premier, Mr. Kerensky, has resigned owing to the impossibility of reconstituting the Government in a manner compatible with the necessities of the moment, therefore, he can no longer assume responsibility for developments.

The Government has decided not to accept the Premier's resignation.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, August 4.

It is announced by the Cotton Control Board, that employers and operatives have agreed to a scheme for the future conduct of the cotton trade which will be submitted to the Board of Trade on August 9th.

THE PREMIER AND WAR. CURING THE KAISER'S STUTTER.

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Mr. Lloyd George received a great ovation on rising to address a large meeting held at the Queen's Hall to express the inflexible determination of the nation to continue the struggle for liberty and justice to victory.

The Earl of Cromar presided, and there was a crowded audience, including the Italian and the Serbian Premiers, members of the Cabinet, many members of parliaments overseas, soldiers and Allied residents.

Mr. Lloyd George emphasized that Great Britain's war aims, namely, reparation and security, had not changed—(cheers)—and read a message from General Botha as follows:—"At the close of the third year of this terrible world-war, I can only reiterate what I said last year, let us press on to complete victory."

Baron Sonnino emphasized that Great Britain and Italy were united until a just and honourable peace was secured.

Mr. Lloyd George, after paying a tribute to Italy's war efforts, said:—"We are fighting to defeat the most dangerous conspiracy ever plotted against the liberties of nations, and we have striven three years for this, not unsuccessfully. (Cheers.) We have checked the ambitions of Germany. The Kaiser knows it is not true that the Germans are fighting to protect German soil. Even now neither the Kaiser nor Dr. Michaelis said they would be satisfied with German soil. They talked glibly of peace, but stammered when they came to the word 'restoration.' Before we enter a Peace Conference they must learn to utter that word to begin with. (Cheers.) Our gallant fellows are gradually going to cure the Kaiser of his stutter. Restoration is the first letter, then we will talk—(loud and prolonged cheers.)"

War is a ghastly business, but it is not so grim as a lost peace. There is an end to the most horrible war, but a bad peace goes on, staggering from one war to another. The Prussian war-lords have not yet abandoned their ambitions. There must be no 'next time.' Let us have done with it. Don't let us repeat this horror—(Cheers.) Let us make victory so that national liberty, whether for small or great nations, can never be challenged. The small nation must be as well protected as the big nation. On all roads there are ups and downs and doubtless the Russian collapse is rather a deep gleam we are passing through, and I am not sure that we have reached its darkest level, but across the valley I can see the ascent. (Loud cheers.)"

Mr. Lloyd George continued:—"We could not allow a sectional organisation to make peace. The nation as a whole makes war, the sacrifices are pretty evenly divided amongst all classes, and the nation as a whole must make peace. (Cheers.)"

The Premier went on to say that they would have seen that the Germans said they were satisfied with the result of the last battle. All he could say was that Sir Douglas Haig had secured all his objectives in that great battle. We had enough guns to smash the lines on which the Germans for three years had expended willing and forced labour, and if the Germans were pleased with that battle, so were we. Let this continue thus to our mutual satisfaction.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded by making a plea to the nations for unity and asked the people to keep their eyes steadily on winning the war. He said: "Beware of becoming cross-eyed. Keep both eyes on victory. That is the way we will win. The nation that turns back and falters before it reaches its purpose can never become a great people. There is no knowing how near the top of the mountain we may be. Russia is still on the ropes and will in due time come up again, climbing strong in her purpose, and together we shall reach the summit of our hopes. (Loud cheers.)"

[A belated telegram states that the audience was to include the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Bourne, twenty members of the Government, 100 Members of Parliament, Metropolitan and Provincial Mayors.]

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S MESSAGE TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 4.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George telegraphed to the Russian Prime Minister as follows:—"I assure you of the resolution of the British people to continue the war until the liberties of Europe are made secure. I am completely free Russia will surmount the difficulties confronting her so that in association with her Allies she may secure to her children a peace that will safeguard liberty and democracy to her own country and throughout the world."

AUSTRALIA'S DETERMINATION.

MELBOURNE, August 5.

A large meeting of citizens carried enthusiastically a motion recording inflexible determination to continue the great struggle for liberty and righteousness until decisive victory has been achieved and the military despotism of Germany destroyed. Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, paid a tribute to Belgium and France and to the British Army, Navy and mercantile marine, adding:—"We must set our faces against Stockholm and those speaking peace under any guise for the sake of national interests."

(Continued on Page 3.)

THE MODEL COOLIE IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(By Edmund Candler.)

BAGHDAD.—The Labour Corps in Mesopotamia make roads and build houses, load and unload steamers and trucks, supply carpenters, smiths, and masons, follow the fighting man, and improve the communications behind him and make the land habitable which he has won.

The other day I ran into a crowd of Santals on the Bridge of Boats in Baghdad. It was probably the first time that Babylon had drawn into its vortex the aboriginals of the hill tracts of Mesopotamia. They were carrying like a flock of sheep, not because they were pushed, I was told, but simply for fun. Someone had started it, and the others had broken into a jostle. One of them, with bricks balanced on his head, was playing a small reed flute—the Pipe of Peace. Another had stuck a spray of salmon-pink oleanders in his hair. The folk, round cheeks and little men, make their black skin look as if it had been sewn up tightly and tricked under their chin. They were like happy colliers.

When the Santal left his home all he took with him were two brass cooking pots and a stick, a bundle of muslin and oil. On board ship he saw coal for the first time. Each man was given a briquette with his ration for fuel, and Janani Baski, Goomda Kisku, and others put their vessel on the strange black substance and expected it to boil. A surly and contented person is the Santal. Once gain his confidence and he will work for you all day and half the night; abuse it, and he will not work at all.

I found them in their camp afterwards in a palm grove by the Tigris. They were very much at home. The pensioned Indian officer in charge, a magnificent veteran, with snowy beard and moustache, and two rows of ribbons on his breast, was pacing up and down among these little dark men like a Colossus or a benevolent god. The old, Subadar was loud in their praises. He had been on the staff of a Convict Labour Corps, and so spoke from his heart. "There is no fighting, quarrelling, thieving, lying, among them, Sahib. If you leave anything on the ground they won't pick it up. No trouble with womenfolk. No gambling. No tricks of deceit."

A British officer of the company, who knew them in their own country, told me the same tale. "They are the straightest people I have ever struck," he said. "We raised them in the district, paid them a month's wages in advance, and told them to find their way to the nearest railway station, a journey of two or three days. They all turned up but one. They are very honest, law-abiding folk. They leave their money lying about in their tents, and it is quite safe. They have no police in their villages, the headman settle all their troubles. And there is no humbug about them. One day a soldier stuck a tin of condensed milk on the ground, and if you don't watch them, they go on a tremendous spurt when they see an officer coming along. But the dear old Santal is much too simple for this. If the Army Commander came to see them they'd throw down their sticks and go home, and their families would go their own way. But they do their day's work all right. And they are extraordinarily patient and willing."

All this sounded very Utopian, but the slump of them on the Bridge of Boats and the hour spent in their camp on Sunday morning, and the impression of children who had not been taught to lie, went round of their tents, and they played to us on their flutes the same pastoral strains one hears in villages all over the East. Nearly every Santal is a musician, and plays the drum or pipe. They are not content with material they can pick up. One of them, in the brass tube of a Turkish shell which had a fuse and an unexploded charge left in it. That is the only casualty among the Santals remotely connected with arms. It is an understatement that they should not go near the firing line.

The Santals have no quarrel with Mesopotamia. Twenty rupees a month and everything found is a wage that a few years ago would have seemed beyond the dreams of avarice. They are put to work where they are wanted, and have never done a day's work for anything but a wage. Most of them have their wages paid in family allotments at home. When the Santals are at home again they will be found drinking their beer, or rice beer, looking after their crops and herds, reaping the same harvest, thinking the same thoughts, playing the same plaintive melodies on their flutes. Three dynasties of Babylon, Assyria, Chaldeans, and the Empire of the Chosroes, have risen and crumbled away on the soil while the Santal land, their families, never straying far from the Golden Age, never caught up in the unhappy train of Progress. And so his peace is undisturbed by the seismic convulsions of Armageddon; he has escaped the crown that Kultur has evolved at Essen and Potsdam.

BEAUTIFYING THE FANLING GOLF COURSE.

We are told in Mr. Tutecher's annual report that in the vicinity of the Fanling Golf Course, the following seedling trees were planted last year:—Eucalyptus, 2,775; Melaleuca, 1,434; Tristana, 24; Albizia, 24; Aleurite, 4; Celcus, 14; Ficus, 14; and 7 Camphors.

On the Fanling Hills—In addition to the pine and broad-leaved trees planted on the hills round the Golf Course upwards of 6,000 flowering trees and shrubs were put in. The Almonds on the hills near the second, eighth, and ninth greens flowered well and the Mussandars near the ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth greens.

The Hydrangeas at the fifteenth green made a good show, those at the fourteenth were fairly good but those on the hill near the first green were very poor.

Some of the beds of Poinsettias near the ninth green were quite a success but unfortunately the exceptionally cold weather which prevailed when they were at their best caused them to lose their bracts so that the display did not last long.

The pine and broad-leaved trees planted on the hills made good progress. A bed of Lilium longiflorum near the first green flowered well.

THE ARMY'S POST.

15,000,000 LETTERS WEEKLY AND 900,000 PARCELS.

75,000 G.P.O. MEN IN KHAKI.

In introducing the Post Office Estimates in the House of Commons recently, the speech of Mr. Illingworth, Postmaster-General, consisted largely of figures. They were figures of extreme interest. As to personnel:—

75,000 called up for military service, including 2,000 voluntarily enlisted in Ireland.

Distinctions in all 755 include three 1st, 13 2nd, 13 3rd, and 200 Military Medals.

Roll of Honour, 3,829. Turning to finance, Mr. Illingworth gave the gross revenue at £24,100,000, an increase of £1,400,000 over last year; expenditure £21,700,000, an increase of £1,345,000; net revenue £2,395,000, an increase of £1,055,000 in 1915-16. Though this did not look very satisfactory, the amount of unpaid work done for other departments accounted for a very large sum.

They expected £280,000 from the increased telephone charges; they had received only £190,000. The number of paid telegrams was still declining and had dropped to 54,340,000 compared with 72,195,000 last year. On the other hand, free telegrams for the Government had increased from 617,000 the year before the war to 8,012,000 last year. As for the Army post, they dealt with—

600,000 parcels and 10,000,000 letters outward, and 8,000,000 letters from the Army every week.

The number of British prisoners now in Germany is 42,331, compared with 50,710 a year ago. They get 80,000 parcels, 127 money orders, and 80,000 letters every week.

GERMAN PRISONERS FEWER. German prisoners in England have increased from 40,821 a year ago to 53,133. Average number of parcels each week, 9,290; money orders, 3,815. There is a large decrease in the number of parcels received, and an increase in money orders.

The recent increase of pay granted to P.O. employees will cost £1,670,000 a year. 2,000 disabled sailors and soldiers are employed. Preferential treatment is given to former employees.

Applications through the Post Office for War Loans, Exchange Bonds and War Savings Certificates amounted to 101 millions sterling. The deposits in the Savings Banks, which at the outbreak of war were 188 millions, have decreased by three millions.

AUSTRIA SELLS SHIPS.

£1,500,000 PROFIT ON VESSELS IN AMERICAN HARBOURS.

The recent boom on the Vienna Stock Exchange in Austro-American shipping shares was due, says the "Cologne Gazette," to speculators getting to know that the Austrian Government had permitted the company to sell several of its ships in American harbours on very advantageous terms.

The Austro-American Company, it appears, sold, with the permission of the Government, seven of its medium-sized cargo steamers to America for \$5 million (£2,201,690), which may be considered equivalent to a profit of £2 million. Two vessels of the Austrian Lloyd lying in Chinese harbours have also been sold at a high profit.

The manager of one of the biggest German shipping concerns has informed the "Cologne Gazette" that if the Germans had been given, in time, the same permission as the Austrians, the Lloyd and Hamburg-Amerika lines would certainly have been able to save more than half a milliard of marks for German national capital. Now the vessels are lost and the money too.

The "Cologne Gazette" points out that German owners applied to the German Government for permission to sell their vessels, but with the exception of large passenger steamers the Government delayed its consent until the political condition had been so changed that a sale was no longer possible.

IMPORTANCE OF GOOD RIFLE SHOOTING.

At Bellecourt and Roux, the British artillery throughout has done admirably. All attacks, however, cannot be carried out by the guns, and the more the day this fighting shows more and more the importance of rifle fire. Great attention to musketry has been traditional in the British system of training, and, apart from the superior moral of our men, it was their pre-eminence in the use of the rifle which was the chief reason for the First Expeditionary Force. Of late the Germans have been taking a leaf out of our book and giving much more time to musketry training, practically on our own lines. Never before was it so necessary to train our troops, and the New Armies especially, to the highest possible excellence in the use of the rifle.

I have had an opportunity of visiting the headquarters of the Portuguese troops, says the correspondent. Since their arrival in France they have been undergoing the routine usual for all troops not already familiar with great aptitude. They have shown great aptitude, and may be counted on to bear ably their share of the burden here this summer. In their light blue-grey uniform, suggesting the French but lighter, with British trench helmets, they look very workmanlike indeed, being uniformly sturdy and active and having an excellent moral. Their artillery also is admirable.

Those who have been most in contact with the Portuguese since their arrival have the greatest faith in their soldierly qualities and complete confidence in the use of the rifle.

COLD-WATER BUFFET.

Perhaps the supreme novelty among the many original features of the National Exhibition, which opened in the New L.C.C. Hall, Westminster Bridge, on June 22, was the provision of glasses of clean, cold water free for the asking.

Close by there was an economy cafe. Little tables and chairs were arranged on the Continental plan, and visitors were able to sit down comfortably and make an economical meal from provisions they brought with them from home. The exhibition restaurant was under the direction of the Savoy Hotel management, at popular prices.

"SOME ATMOSPHERE."

THE RELEASE OF THE SINN FEIN PRISONERS.

The *Morning Post* of June 33rd has the following leading article:—

The Government released the Sinn Fein prisoners in order to create, as was stated, a proper "atmosphere" of peace and harmony for the Irish Convention. As we expected, the released prisoners have already set about to create that atmosphere which has already been fairly fatal to another. On Sunday a crowd attempted to hold a meeting to protest against the treatment of the prisoners in Lewis Gaol.

It was, by the way, the boast of the prisoners that they made life in that gaol impossible. The meeting was prohibited, but was nevertheless held, and Inspector Mills, of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, was murdered in an attempt to do his duty. Two of the supposed ringleaders, Count PLUNKETT and CATHAL BURGESS, were arrested but have since been released without a trial, and we may presume that no one will ever be punished for the death of this unfortunate servant of the State. On Monday a crowd assembled in front of the ruined Post Office, broke into the place, set fire to some timber, and pelted the police with paving-stones.

Some of these ruffians made to force a charge at Superintendent BANNON that he was obliged to fire his revolver in the air. On Tuesday morning three of these men were charged by the police with breaking into the Post Office, but the Magistrate, Mr. MACINERNEY, K.C., refused information against them, and told the police that "they had done their best to create a riot, but fortunately had not succeeded." Shades of British law and justice!

On Tuesday night the atmosphere was still further improved by a crowd which broke into the ruins of the Coliseum Theatre, tore down palings in Sackville-street, marched to St. Stephen's Green, lit a bonfire outside the College of Surgeons, and heaped upon it palings and recruiting posters which they had torn down for the purpose. The police, no doubt remembering the severe admonition of Mr. MACINERNEY, did not interfere. But on Wednesday night a crowd of five hundred people attacked the houses of some soldiers whose wives had hung the Union Jack from their windows. The windows were smashed, and some of the residents were hit with stones. The police, despite official discouragement, intervened to protect these poor, loyal wives of soldiers who are fighting for their KING and country. No doubt they also will be rebuked by Mr. MACINERNEY for doing their best to create a riot by showing the flag of their country in the capital of Ireland. Things have got to such a pass now in Dublin that to show the Union Jack is a provocation, while to show the rebel flag is an action to be vindicated by the magistracy as improving the atmosphere.

For ourselves we are bound to confess that we view these demonstrations of disloyalty and betrayals of justice with a certain dismay. We expected nothing better when Mr. BIRRELL was in office. The treatment of "Mr. HARRELL, that 'son of an old friend,' who was thrown to the wolves without compunction, the handshaking between Mr. ASQUITH and the rebels, such disgraceful betrayals of the majesty of law and the instruments of justice were, we had supposed, peculiar to a Government which had surrendered its soul and conscience to the Nationalist Party."

But here we have this shameful policy continued under a Government which includes such men as Lord CURZON, Mr. BONAR LAW, and Sir EDWARD CARSON. Is the State so secure, is the order of society so well grounded, is the majesty of justice so universally acknowledged, and the terror of the law so well understood that these surrenders can be made without risk and without injury to the nation? Law at the present time is held in open contempt in Ireland: police are murdered and their murderers think themselves immune; law-abiding people and soldiers are mobbed, and no action is taken to protect them by the punishment of the rioters. If this is the atmosphere in which the Convention is to be held, then we are sorry for the future of Ireland. According to the Irish Press the troops in Dublin have been confined to barracks: in other words, our soldiers are imprisoned in order that our rebels may be released.

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert and Co's Piece Goods Market Report says:—

With the exception of a healthy demand from Newchwang arising out of the growing scarcity of Japanese cloths in the Northern markets there has been very little business done during the week and even to that port comparatively few sales have been made in proportion to its requirements. In most of our other outlets the rate of consumption has been checked by the high values here, and in some cases goods sent up country some time ago at a low cost have been reshipped here and resold at handsome profits. The British Chamber of Commerce has now issued its half-yearly list of stocks of piece goods and yarn with the proviso that the failure of some firms to send in their returns necessarily makes the figures somewhat unreliable. Our estimates differ materially in some items from the figures given by the Chamber, notably in cases where Japanese cloths are involved, and it is difficult to reconcile these discrepancies. When the movement of goods has been on such a small scale, except to attribute them to inaccurate returns having been made at the end of last year. Apart from the question of accuracy, however, the figures reveal something of an interesting picture of the things they have been able to accomplish in the way of road construction and fortifications among lofty, rugged, and often snow-capped peaks. Before me, in their 460 miles of war frontier, our Italian friends have done and are doing stupendous work, for which it is impossible to give them too much credit.

On the third day (May 24) we went to the Trentino front, and saw the Asiago Plateau and Mont Cenis, the scene of much fighting last year. We were everywhere impressed with the fine spirit and soldierlike bearing of the Italian soldiers of all ranks, and were filled with amazement at the things they have been able to accomplish in the way of road construction and fortifications among lofty, rugged, and often snow-capped peaks. Before me, in their 460 miles of war frontier, our Italian friends have done and are doing stupendous work, for which it is impossible to give them too much credit.



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HONGKONG.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT UNDER FIRE.

MR. GERSHOM STEWART'S EXPERIENCES.

Some of the members of the Parliamentary Committee who attended during the Whitehead Inter-Parliamentary Council Conference in Rome paid a visit to the Italian Front. Amongst them was Mr. Gershom Stewart. At one point, Mr. Stewart tells us, they were very interested to hear that a British battery of 6-in. howitzers was close by, so they went to it, and had a talk with Major Dunsterville, who was in command, and with Lieutenant Melville, the latter from Shanghai. The battery was firing away at a great rate, and they told the delegates that it was as hot a fire as they had delivered on the Somme. The battery was well placed, in a hollow behind a bank, and up to that moment had escaped without casualties. In the course of an interview with a representative of the *Liverpool Courier* Mr. Stewart said:—

"We spent three days in the war zone, travelling mostly by motor car. On the first day we visited the Julian Front. This was May 23. On the second day we were placed right amid the battle of the Carso, with which, re-opening victoriously the Italian offensive, Count Cadorna and his soldiers celebrated the second anniversary of their country's entry into the war. British batteries took part with great effect in those terrific operations, and we were fortunate enough to get among them while they were pounding the enemy, and exchanging a few words with some of the officers and men. We were also allowed to place ourselves in a very favourable position for observing something like 25 miles of the battle line. It was a thrilling experience. We were exposed to the enemy's gunfire for over three hours, many shells bursting uncomfortably near."

"On the third day (May 24) we went to the Trentino front, and saw the Asiago Plateau and Mont Cenis, the scene of much fighting last year. We were everywhere impressed with the fine spirit and soldierlike bearing of the Italian soldiers of all ranks, and were filled with amazement at the things they have been able to accomplish in the way of road construction and fortifications among lofty, rugged, and often snow-capped peaks. Before me, in their 460 miles of war frontier, our Italian friends have done and are doing stupendous work, for which it is impossible to give them too much credit."

SPEECH AT THE CONFERENCE.

Mr Stewart briefly addressed the Conference in advocacy of the ton-for-ton policy. He said:—"I will limit myself to two points:—That the enemy should repay the Allies as far as possible with their own shipping ton for ton for those ships destroyed by illegal methods, and if it is not possible for the enemy to expiate his delinquencies in full, it is necessary they should, as far as they possibly can, make reparation in kind to the Allies for their ships sunk. The Germans are a new power at sea, and they have violated the ancient general code that has existed amongst all maritime peoples from times anterior to the Romans. In my opinion, we ought to show them that this new law of ferocity and brutality does not pay, and that their new code is not accepted by us. In the second place, I think it is our duty to insist that as an expression of our disapproval of their piratical methods the German flag should be excluded from our maritime ports for a certain period after the cessation of hostilities."

THE LAND OF GENERAL PERSHING'S ANCESTORS.

FRANCE'S LOST PROVINCE.

When Major-General John J. Pershing leads his American troops to the front to join France in her struggle to regain Alsace, he will be fighting for the land of his ancestors. Despatches from Pittsburg state that the forefather of the American commander, Frederick, went from Alsace in 1740 with his brother John and settled in Pennsylvania. A public road in Alsace leading from the town of Besunian is called the Pershing road. General Pershing was born in Missouri.

TEETHING CHILDREN.

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"CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU" Wednesday, 8th Aug. at 10 a.m.

"ANAKUSA MARU" Thursday, 8th Aug. at Noon.

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BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

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WEIHAUWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	KUMING	Aug. 7, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNYING	Aug. 7, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Aug. 8, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Aug. 9, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINCHOW	Aug. 12, Daylight.

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HAIPHONG	TASSANG	FRIDAY, Aug. 10, at 7 a.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 p.m.

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SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated.

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The latest discovery of modern science, is without equal in the history of medicine, and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, loss of energy, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle in nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumptive night sweats, muddy, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and degeneracy by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Based on the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting diseases, restores the falling energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and ruined.

VETARZO NERVE FOOD. See next line. For fuller particulars, send stamped addressed envelope free of cost, or P.O. 20 for 20 bottles of either VETARZO or VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTY'S, CASH CRYSTALS.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT RUSTING AND CORROSION TO THE KNIVES

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, "Wellington Works" London

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 7th August at 12 Noon.
HAIRONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 10th August at 12 Noon.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP "SKULE".

FROM COLOMBO.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th August, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 14th August, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, August 1, 1917. 2001

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

JAVA-PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship "TIMANOR" (88) having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after noon, the 7th instant, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 11th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 7th instant, at 10 a.m. by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 2006

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via

HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS

AND MANILA.

THE Steamship "TENYO MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on SUNDAY, 5th August at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 10th August, at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All claims and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 14th August at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 28th August, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Hongkong, August 4, 1917. 1011

TANG YUK DENTIST, successor of

the late SIEN TING,

14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM SHARPE, 42 Great Russell Street, W.C. F. ALCOCK, 11 & 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BROWN & Co., Ltd., 125 Queen's Road, Victoria Street, CLARE, 80 & 81, 85 Gracechurch Street, E.C. G. STREET & Co., Ltd., 30 Cornhill, London & GUY, 15 St. Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 150 Fleet Street, E.C. MITCHELL & Co., 100, 101, Holborn Viaduct, E.C. D. J. REYNOLDS & Co., 3 Whitehall St., E.C. MATHIAS & CROWTHER, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C.

SCOTLAND.—FRED. L. SHARP, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE. MATTHEW FREER & Co., 18, Rue de la Grange, Balley, Paris.

NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 201 Wall Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAY & BLACK, San Francisco.

FOOCHOW.—BROOKER & Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & FORCUM, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & Co., THE APOTHECARIES Co., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—KELLY & WAUGH, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. KELLY & WAUGH, Ltd.

JAPAN.—Messrs. KELLY & WAUGH, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON.—PARK & Co.

THE CHINA MAIL LTD., 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	10th August.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	25th August.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	7th September.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	22nd September.
KOREA MARU	18,000	5th October.
SIBERIA MARU	13,000	15th October.

† Omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,

CALLAO, ABECA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons
ANYO MARU	18,500
KIYO MARU	17,200
SEIYO MARU	14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,

KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT

TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION. STEAMERS. Displacement. SAILING DATES.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

"SSADO MARU" Capt. Shincho, Tons 12,500, THURSDAY, 23rd August, at Noon.

"SEIDZUOKA MARU" Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500, WEDNESDAY, 12th Sept. at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"STANGO MARU" Capt. Soyeda, Tons 13,500, FRIDAY, 17th August at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"KIYO MARU" Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500, MONDAY, 13th August at 11 a.m.

"KITANO MARU" Capt. Cope, Tons 16,000, SUNDAY, 26th August at 11 a.m.

Kobe

"TAISHO MARU" Capt. Ogawa, Tons 8,000, THURSDAY, 10th August.

"ASAHI MARU" Capt. Kosaka, Tons 8,000, WEDNESDAY, 22nd August.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA.

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

† Wireless Telegraphy.

FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE

APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S

OFFICE.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and UJON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

